THE END NEAR AT HAND. CLOSING UP THE BUSINESS OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

No Relief for Outraged Louislana-The Increase of Salaries Defeated - Rushing Through the Appropriation Bills-The Senate in Session on Sunday Evening.

WASHINGTON, March 1.-In the Senate the House bills to make La Crosse, Wis., a port of delivery, and for the establishment of lifetations on the Atlantic coast, were

Mr. Bayard (Dem., Del.) offered a resolution of inquiry whether any officer of the army, while ned in South Carolina, has received or atempted to procure payment from the State Legislature for services performed in the line of his duty or otherwise, or has been admitted to and has practised at the bar of the state for his personal emolument while receiving pay as an officer of the army, and whether such officer is now on duty in said State and detached from his regiment for any service, and if

at service.

on being made to the immediate connof the resolution, Mr. Bayard said he
in the interest of the character and
of the army, and also in some degree
obtection of the people of South Carohe would call it up at the earliest pos-

aste resumed the consideration of the ivil Appropriation bill, and the pending of to pay the Washington Board of Boot for street improvements in prog-site and around Government property

ress opposite and around Government property
was agreed to,
Mr. Conking (Rep., N. Y.) moved to add to the
saragraph appropriating \$500,000 for a new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing a
provise that nothing in the bill shall be conitrued to add to the classes of work new done
by the bureau in Washington. Agreed to.
Mr. Sawyer (Rep., S. C.), from the Committee
ment to reimburse the late corporation of Washington for improvements of streets and avenues
not chargeable to private property, and not infunded in previous appropriations, \$1,00,000.
Mr. Ferry (Rep., Mich.) moved to reduce the
mount one half.
Mr. Sawyer modified the amendment, so as to mount one half.

Mr. Sawyer modified the amendment so as to appropriate only \$1,000,000, and it was then

amendment directing the Committee on ing to control with William J. Murtagh, west bidder, for reporting and publishing shates in Congress was tabled. THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE.

Mr. Davis (Dem., W. Va.) moved to reconsider the vote by which the Louisiana bill was rejected. Mr. Morton (Rep., Ind.) opposed the motion, and said that nothing could be effected by taking up the subject again except loss of time. Mr. Alcorn (Rep., Miss.) argued in favor of reconsideration, and declared that if the Louisiana usurpation should be sustained, or tolerated, the way to the overthrow of the governments of the States and the liberties of the people would be easy. He would not sustain either the Kellogg or the McEnery Government, but would have a government fairly chosen by the people. Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) moved to lay the modion to reconsider on the table. Rejected, 28 to 28.

THE INCREASE OF SALARIES DEFEATED.

r. Morrill (Rep., Me.), called up the Legisla.
Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill,
moved to non-concur in the House amendits and ask for a committee of conference.

r. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.), moved to amend the
use amendment increasing salaries by strikout all except the clause increasing the
sldent's salary to \$50,000. Lost, 20 to 37.

r. Hill (Rep. Ga.) moved to amend so as to
the the salaries of members of Congress \$1,500,
withdrew the amendment,
he question was taken on striking out the inuse of members salaries, and it was lost—
s. 24; mays. 38.

r. Bayard (Dem., Del.) moved to increase the
tries of Judges of the Court of Claims. Lost,
he Senate then voted to non-concur in the
use amendment increasing salaries. Yeas, 2
tests Bayard and Stockton); nays, 55.

SUIT AGAINST THE UNION PACIFIC.

suit against the union pacific.

I motion of Mr. Edmunds the House promining a suit in equity against the Union Pacific road Company, we, was concurred in. The r House amendments were then non-conditional and a committee of conference ord. Chandler (Rep., Mich.), called up the River Harbor Appropriation bill.
e amendment straing out the appropriation
footo for the improvement of the Great
awha was not agreed to.
e appropriation for the improvement of the
or of Washington and Georgetown was
keout.

Struck out.

The bill to authorize the continued employment of Mr. Haie as counsel before the United States and British mixed. Commission, notwithstanding his election to Congress, was passed.

The bill having been considered as in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in. The bill was then because THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Stewart called up the Texas Pacific Rail-road bili, which was passed. It is as follows:

bir, Stewart called up the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, which was passed. It is as follows:

Be the enoted see, that it shall also be lawful for the
Texas and Pacific Rai road Company to connect with
consolidate with or lease the railway of any company
in the lasts of Chilerons, choriered by the Settle
than the lasts of Chilerons, choriered by the Settle
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SUNDAY EVENING SESSION. be Senate met at 7 o'clock this evening. The dittion tendering the congratulations of the ded States to the people of Spain was passed. Anthony, (Rep., R. I.), from the Committee Thilling, reported a resolution to print 55,000 oof the agricultural report, to be sold by commissioners at fifty cents each. Agreed Also a resolution to print 24,500 copies of the rt of the United States Centennial Commissioners.

Mr. Edmonds of Vermont objected to the latter resolution on the grounds that the report was not levally a public document, and that a prom-ke had been given that the people of the country should not be taxed in any way for the Centen-pla celeration.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the payment of the judgments of the Southern Claims Commission.

The amendments reported by the Committee on Claims, striking out appropriations for certain persons, were agreed to, and the bill was yard's resolution of inquiry as to the of army officers in South Carolina was

BILLS PASSED.

Inder was taken up and the following passed:

The Line political disabilities of D. F. w the national bank of Springfield, Mo., cells name, air called up the House bill authorizing struction of a bridge across the Missisy the Et. Clair and Carondelet Bridge by from some point on the Illinois shore southern part of St. Louis, and it was d and passed.

then, at 12 o'clock, went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

House of Representatives.

The amendments to the Judiciary and Legislative Appropriation bill came up in the House, the question being on Mr. Butler's motion to reconsider the vote of last night, reject ing the proposed increase of salaries. Mr. Butler explained his purpose in making the motion. If the vote of last night were to stand there would be no possibility of making any change in the compensation, whereas, if otherwise, the question could go to the Senate and the lew of that body could be had on it. He did not care whether the salaries of members were fixed at \$6,500, or \$6,000, but there should be some increase in order to get rid of the inequality of mileage. He proposed to fix the salary at \$6,500 in lieu of all allowances.

Mr. Sargent (Rep., Cal.), offered an amendment that the salary shall be in lieu of any other pay THE VOTE ON THE SALARY QUESTION.

Mr. Butler's amendment, as thus amended, was then agreed to -100 to 97-as follows: Mr. Butler's amendment, as thus amended, was then agreed to -100 to 97-as follows:

YEAS.-Messrs, Ames, Averill, Banks, Bugby, Bingham, Boreman, Buckley, Burdett, Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Calwell, Cobb., Coghisn, Comingo, Conner, Cratcher, Crossland, Darrail, Dickey, Dodds, Du Bose, Doubl, Duke, Dunnell, Eidridge, Elilott, Poster (Fenn.), Garrett, Getz, Giddings, Golladay, Griffith, Hancock, Hanks, Harmer, Harper, Harris (Miss.), Haye (Ala.), Hazelton (X. J.), Herndon, Houghton, Kendail, King, Lamison, Lamport, Lansing, Leach, Maynard, McHenry, McJunken, McKee, McKinney, B. F. Meyers, Morey, Morphis, L. Meyers, Negley, Niblack (Fla.), Packard Int.), Parker (Mo.), Pecs, Perce, Perry, Plait, Potter, Price, Prindle, Rainey, Randail, Rice (Ky.), Robinson, Rogers (N. Y.), Rogers (N. C.), Sargent, Shanks, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloss, Shanp, Snyder, Stevens, Storm, Stoughton, Stowell, St., John, Sutheriand, Sybler, Thomas, Townsend (N. Y.), Turner, Tutbill, Twitchell, Vaugham, Voorhees, Waddell, Whiteley, Williams (N. Y.), Winchester, Wood-100.

Navs-Messrs, Acker, Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Barber, Barum, Beatty Beck, Ga., Bell, Bird, Biair, Mich.), Braston, Buffinton, Bunnell, Burnell, Campbell, Clarke, Conger, Colion, Cox, Crebs, Crocker, Davis, Dawes, Donnan, Dox, Eames, Ely, Eay, Farnsworth, Finkleaburg, Foster (Onio), Frye, Garfeld, Goodrich, Hale, Halsey, Harris (Va.), Havens, Hawley (Ili.), Havens, Hynch, Marshall, McCleiland, McCominck, McCrary, McGrew McIntyre, Merriam, McCriek, Monroe, Nilsak (Hol.), Gr., Packer, Palmer, Poland, Read, Rice (Ill.), E. H. Roberts, W. R. Roberts, Robserts, Roser, Starkwather, Stevenson, Swann, Terry, Townsend (Fa.), Uson, Van Frump, Western, Walten, Walten, Walten, Walter, Walter, Wester, Walter, Wester, Hunk, Walten, Walter, Wester, Smith (N.Y.), Smith Ohio, Smith (N.Y.), Speer, Starkwather, Stevenson, Swann, Terry, Townsend (Fa.), Uson, Van Frump, Western, Walten, Walten, Walter, Walter, Wester, Hunk, Walten, Walter, Walter, Wester, Hunk, Walten, Walter, Warten, Wester, Wes warren, Wells, Wiseler, Willard, Wilson (Ohio) -97.

The salaries are thus fixed: The President of the United States, \$50,000; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, \$10,500; Justices of the Supreme Court, Vice-President, Speaker, and members of the Cabinet, \$10,000; Senators, members, and delegates in Congress, \$6,500. The increased pay of members is to apply to the present Congress, and that of President and other officers is to commence on the 4th of March, 1873.

THE SPEAKER'S SALARY.

The vote having been taken amid great excitement and announced, the Speaker called attention to a matter personal to himself. He aliuded to the fact that by the terms of the amendment his salary would be \$10,000 for the present Congress. When the salaries were last increased the pay of the Speaker was adjusted on the same plan as that of the Vice-President and the members of the Cabinet. He did not think that that adjustment should be disturbed, and he therefore asked unanimous consent to put in the word "hereafter" in reference to the Speaker's pay—" that the Speaker shall hereafter receive \$10,000 a year."

Mr. Randall (Dem., Pa.)—I object.
Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.)—That saves the reputation of the House.

The Speaker hoped that Mr. Randall would witadraw his objection, and Mr. Randall having done so, the Speaker said be would interline that modification in the amendment.

Subsequently Mr. Farnsworth renewed the observed the Normal Speaker of the speaker of the payer of THE SPEAKER'S SALARY.

Subsequently Mr. Farnsworth renewed the objection, but the Speaker ruled that the objection was too late. [Laughter.]

OTHER AMENDMENTS. The House then proceeded to vote on the other important amendments with the followother important amendments with the following result:

The amendment suspending payment of judgments of the Court of Claims in favor of disloyat persons was rejected.

The substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations in reference to withholding Government charges for transportation from the Pacific railroads and app., ing the amount to reimbursement of interest, was agreed to instead of the Senate amendment on the same subject.

The amendment known as the Wilson bill, di-

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC. Mr. Banks (Rep., Mass.), Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported from that committee a joint resolution tendering in the name and on behalf of the American people and Congress congratulations to the people of Spain on their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of universal liberty in a republican form of government, and requesting the President to transmit this resolution to the American Minister at Madrid, with instructions to present it to the Spanish Government.

The joint revolution was passed without a division.

Mr. Dickey (Rep., Pa.), from the Committee on Appropriations, moved to suspend the rules and have all the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill rejected and referred to a conference committee. Agreed to.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates \$8.222,828, and applies to deficiencies in te State Department, the Treasury Department, the Territorial governments, the War and Interior Departments, and miscellaneous matters. It includes an item of \$43,490 for the Custom House at St. Paul, Minn., one of \$500,000 for t e New York Post Office, and one of \$284,190 for the extension of the Capitol grounds. The bill was passed without any important amendment.

ment.

The Speaker announced as the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill Mesers. Garfield of Onio, Butler of Massachusetts, and Randall of Pennsylvania.

Messrs. Dickey of Pennsylvania, Coburn of Indiana, and Palmer of Iowa were appointed the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Ind.), from the Select Committee on Credit Mobilier and Pacific Kaliroads, reported a bill to provide for securing the interests of the United States and the public in the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

It provides for the appointment of three commissioners to examine into the massical condition of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and to inquire into the collisive action between the company and the contract and hasnee company which constructed the road; also as to the disposition of the corporate moneys, bonds, stocks, and other property of the railroad; whether they were unlawfully disposed of or appind to pain whether the securities of the United States for its claims against the company have been impaired; also to inquire whether the measurement of the line of the Central and Union Facific Railroads, with reference to the issue of subsidy bonds, was properly main; also whether they are recovered in the road and its branches are operated in accordance with the act of July 2, 1884; also whether theye are any existing contracts with the Union Facific Railroads with the transportation of coal or other commissioners are operated estimations in relation to the transportation of coal or other commissions in relation to the transportation of coal or other commissions in relation to the transportation of coal or other commissions are not receive a salary of \$2,000 and actual traveling expenses, and may employ a stenographer and ciera. Their office is to continue till the Sist of December, 1813, and they are to report at the next seasion. The bill appropriates \$20,000.

The House then took up the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

After haif an hour's wrangle over a proposition to pay to certain members from Georgia who were sworn in in February, 1871, their full pay for the Congress commencing in March. 1869, which was carried, it was proposed to non-concur in all the Senate amendments and refer them to a conference committee. That was done in recard to all the amendment sexcept the one ordering the reports of Congressional debates to be printed at the Government office until a contract be made, which amendment except was concurred in and a conference committee appointed.

Mr. Merriam (Rep., N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill for the suppression of the trade in obscene literature. Agreed to—100 to 37.

The House, at 1:15 A. M., adjourned until 9 A. M. Monday. THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

What the Conference Committees are Doing. WASHINGTON, March 2.-The conference ommittee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, to which the important House amendment on increase of salaries and the Wilson Pacific Railroad bill were added, spent nine hours to-day, and succeeded in reconciling many apparently irreconcilible differences. The Morrill amendment, requiring claimants in the Court of Claims ment, requiring claimants in the Court of Claims to prove satisfactorily their loyalty, was stricken out. The five per lent, clause in regard to the interest on Pacine Railroad bonds was restored, and it is pretty certain that the salary question will be settled by making the pay of Congressmen \$7.500. The Wilson amendment was agreed to in the Senate on Saturday, and with the approval of the President will become a law.

The conference on the Sundry Civil bill agreed to-day on all the Senate amendments, including the District Ring jobs, and the bill is being enrolled to-night.

JOHN REACHES VICKSBURG WHERE GEO. WASHINGTON NEVER

HAD HIS HEADQUARTERS. Departure from Natchez-Experiences on the Way-Joy on Landing : t Vicksburg-Recollections of the Father of Waters.

orrespondence of The Sun. VICKSBURG, February, 1873 .- When I left Natchez, Natchez was still there, and the public spirited citizens fired a public-spirited gun. I think they almed it at me, but not being quite positive, I concluded not to start another war. at least not until the Herald gets through with Spain, for if THE SUN and Herold should both declare war at once there would be some sigh-

ing because there were no more worlds to con left Natchez on a boat. That boat smoked pipes, and they used to-back-her a good deal, too. She had a yawl, and every time I looked at that yawl a feeling of oar came over me. There were lots of vawls in the cabin where the young 'uns were, also. I think our boat had an imperfect flue, for she didn't fly very fast going up stream.

MUD PORRIDGE. The water of the Mississippi as a beverage not a success. How a man can drink it a month without its giving him a sandy complexion is a mystery to me. A Jersey mud puddle after a platoon of twelve cows have countermarched through it is like liquid crystal compared with the water of the Father of

Chat With A Fellow Passenger.

On the boat I made an important discovery. I discovered what "the harp of a thousand strings" is. It's a dish of string beans. I didn't adhere to 'em very affectionately, and I exclaimed, "Slew, strings!" If I had been in a house that remark would have brought the house down; it didn't bring the boat down.

After dinner I conversed with; a historical cuss. Says he, "Dear sir, they are cutting the letters out of the English language so fast that I fear it will entirely lose its original beauty."

Says I, "That's so; and as soon as they take such words as 'pudding,' 'ice cream,' and 'keno' from it I desire to become a Dutchman,' He looked at my wrists to see if I had handcuffs on, and he shoved his chair back so that if I showed any more signs of lunacy he could have a chance to run, and the conversation turned upon eating, and
Says I, "How do you like Henry the VIII.

Style of steaks?" Says I, "How do you like Henry the VIII. Style of steaks?"
Says he, "They had one redeeming quality; they were hot steaks."
Says I, "How about his cold chops?"
Says he, "Not any for me, thank you."
Says I, "His wives some of 'em were sweet

Says he, "Yes, they were sweet; they were I guess the cuss knew something about horses as well as history, for he said, "The Archbishop of Canter-bury, although he was Archbishop of Canter-bury, yet he put lots of people to the rack."

Says he, "There was poor Anne Boyelin." Says I, "Anne Boiling! what did they boil her

WHY JOHN WHISTLED.

That historical cuss was so disgusted he didn't stop to answer, but left me, and I don't know what she was boiled for yet, and I got up and whistled because I can't sing.

I went upon deck and there sat a fellow who if he hadn't had cloth clothes on I would have taken for a pair of glove stretchers. He wore cassinere gloves—that is, his hands were in his broeches pockets. He had on a pair of brunette pants, an auburn vest, and a blonde overcoat, and that coat was just the shape of a bay window. He looked as if he wanted to keep very quiet, so I though I'd stir him up.

Says I. "Is your name Hunger ford?"
Says he, "No."

Says I., "Is it McLean?"
Says he, "No. it ain't."
Says he, "No. it ain't."
Says he, "I don't care."
Says I., "Why was Vicksburg in 1863 like an ear of corn?"
Says he, "Pecause neither of 'em could climb WHY JOHN WHISTLED.

Says he, "Because neither of 'em could climb THE SUPLLING OF VICKSBURG.

Says he, "That's so stranger, there was some powerful good fighting done there."
Says I, "Yes."
Says he, "Some of those fellows deserved a Field Marshal's baton."
Says I, "Yes sir, I had a baton once."
Says he, "You did?"
Says I, "Yes, it was a bat-on the head."
That finished him; he didn't wait for me to get as far as thirdly in my lecture, but he slid right there. Our old boat puffed and puffed more than a quack medicine advertisement, and at last we reached our goal, and that was Vicksburg, which is the county seat of Warren county, Mississippl. It's

more than a quack medicine advertisement, and at last we reached our goal, and that was Vicksburg, which is the county seat of Warren county, Mississippi. It's

A STUFFED SIAT, TOO—

stuffed full of houses and folks. It was incorporated as a town in 1825, and became a city in 1826. George Washington never had a head-quarters or a row there, and that's the ancient history of Vicksburg—in fact, the ancient history of Vicksburg—in fact, the ancient history of Vicksburg could all be telegraphed to New York for eighty-one cents, but the modern history of Vicksburg would have to be transported by freight. If it has no legends or Indian reminiscences, it is a mighty nice place, and the citizens are mighty nice citizens, too. I had no difficulty in taking Vicksburg. I walked quietly ashore on only one gang plank, and it surrendered at once. I hadn't been in my hotel five minutes before I was communing with the landlord. The black walnut-colored humans were formerly chattles, so we chatted about 'em.

Says he, "Where were you born?"

Says I, "I was born in old Connecticut, beneath the venerable elms of the Elm City, in the shade of old Yale"—(don't print this old ale). Says he, "Speaking of slaves, my dear sir. I assure you there were slaves in Connecticut within forty years."

Says I, "What would you like to bet on that?" Says I, "What would you like to be to nhat?" Says I, "What would you like to be to nhat?" Says I, "Done."

Then I found that I was done, done out of a bottle of Munum's dry, for he proved his assertion. He related the Long Low Black Schooner story, how the Spanish slaver Amistad was captured off Long Island by the U.S. revenue cutter Grampus, how the slaves had risen and killed all the whites on board except enough to navigate the vessel, how she was taken to New London and afterward to New Haven, and how the two chiefs Cinquez and farmed out until the decision of the Whaven green, how the Spanish Government demanded that they should be delivered up, how they were embarked on canal boats on the very s

Says I. "You are just one of the noblest works, you are."
Says he, "Why so?"
Says he, "Why so?"
Says le, "You're an honest man. Why, sir, up North when they put tough old fowls on the bill of fare they call 'em spring chickens, but you tell the truth and shame the devil you do. You call an old hen by its right name."
Says he, "My dear sir, explain."
Says I, "There, don't you see it reads Sage Hen, and ain't a sage hen an old hen?"
Says I, "Oh."
Says I, "Oh."
To-day, I met a Boston drummer. He was drumming. I asked a man in Vicksburg if he had ever been on the high seas, and he said he was once up in Trinity church steeple. He thought if meant high sees. I told him no, I didn't mean that. "Had he ever seen the billows roll," and he swore they never did roll, that they blew, and came to find out that cuss meant bellows, and I called him a blower and quit his presence.

Proposed Scizure of the Union Pacific Road. Proposed Setzure of the Union Pacific Road.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill has been prepared by the Attorney-General which provides for the seizure of the Union Pacific Railroad, and placing it in the hands of three trustees. The bill is voluminous, and declares that all corporate powers shall be suspended, and that the trustees shall have entire control of the road under the provisions of this act. It will in all aroushilly pass both Houses to-merrow.

THE REV. ELLIAN LUCAS'S STORY. Harlem Church War, Fra in the Sanctuary— Why the Reverend Gentleman Tendered his Resignation an Pastor.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1873.

The Rev. Elijah Lucas yesterday preached in the First Baptist Church in Harlem for the first time since he tendered his resignation. He seemed in unusually good health When the voluntary was ended he read the 109th hymn. The first verse was:

The Lord of glory is my light,
And my salvation, too;
God is my strength, nor will I fear
What all my foes can do.

The third verse was read with much em

When troubles rise, and storms appear, There may His children hide; God has a strong payfilon where He makes my soul abide. A dead silence fell on the assembly while the

fifth or last verse was read : Now, shall my head be lifted high Above my foes around; And songs of joy and victory Within Thy temple sound.

The hymn was sung in common metre, and the voice of the pastor was clearly heard above all others. While the last verse was sung Mr. Lucas opened the Bible, and at the conclusion of the hymn read the first chapter of the Epistle of James, which provoked much whispered comment. Then followed the prayer. He prayed for those who reviled and persecuted and for those who spoke ill of him.

It having been announced that the pastor would last evening "Explain his reasons for tendering his resignation, the church was filled. The Rev. Mr. Dodge, agent for the Baptist Foreign Mission Society, preached the sermon; after which Mr. Lucas, in speaking of his withdrawal, said:

compared with the water of the Father of Waters. A Saddle Rock mud ple contains ten per cent leas mud advalorem than one glass of that water. You can eat it with a fork, and after drinking it a week a man ought to bring a good price as so many feet of real estate. One old captain who followed the river ten years, when he retired looked so much like ground that his folks put a fence around him and didn't discover their mistake until they went to dig a well on him, when he showed signs of life, and was restored to his family.

Chat with a fellow Passenger.

On the boat I made an important discovery. I discovered what "the harp of a thousand strings" is. It's a dish of string beans. I didn't adhere to 'em very affectionately, and I exclaimed, "Shew, strings!" If I had been in a house that remark would have brought the house down; it didn't bring the boat down.

After dinner I conversed with, a historical cuss. Says he, "Dear sir, they are cutting the letters out of the English language so fast that I fear it will entirely lose its original beauty."

Says I, "That's so; and as soon as they take such words as "pudding," 'ice cream,' and 'keno' from it I desire to become a Dutchman," He looked at my wrists to see if I had hand; when o' from it I desire to become a Dutchman," The conversation turned the conversation turned school and may more signs of lunacy he could have a chance to run, and the conversation turned the conversation turned the school as a character of the same that in charch would be school and may more signs of lunacy he could have a chance to run, and the conversation turned the school and may more signs of lunacy he could have a chance to run, and the conversation turned the conversation turn HIS STORY.

SHEEP WOULD BE WITHOUT THEIR SHEPHERD. I said that I had made my determination, nothing would after it. I said. "I will leave Harlem in the spring." For a week! I cit like a free man and so happy that I should be rid of my persecutors. You all remember that I tendered my resignation, and that a meeting of the members was held on Monday night to consider the auticit. A member of the congregation cavled on mathematical subject. A member of the congregation cavled on mathematical subject.

MAKING A GREAT SACRIFICE

I was so anxious to go. I have such bitter enemies in
harem. I do not no why it is. No man, woman or
child have I injured in thought word or deed. I would
share my last dollar and last crust of bread with my
fellow men. This was indeed a sad predicament, three
or four trustees saying it is best to go, but the whole
church wanted me to remain. I could not please
sil. I thought it best to go with the majority.
Many have said that the trustees would persecute me if I would ab de by the decision of the
trustees have been misrepresented. Thus the case
stands. I have yielded, and have buckled on my armor MAKING A GREAT SACRIFICE church. I believe all too honorable for this. The trustees have been interpresented. Thus the case stands. I have yielded, and have buckled on my armor anew. I believe that my enemies were created by preaching God's word too faithfully. I have courted no one's patronage or smiles in my work. We are living in an age of slander—an epidemic of slander. Ministers do not escape its foul breath. If we have God on our side we have nothing to fear. It is impossible for me to show the white feather. I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. I am respectfully, there fore, your pastor.

I here most solemnly declare in the presence of my Maker that the trustees did not ask me to resign—did not hint or intimate in the least that they wanted me to. But some mischievous Harlem newspapers have concocted a fearful tale about me. I have told you the truth as sure as I am an honorable man.

This explanation was listened to with marked

This explanation was listened to with marked attention.

William Foster Still in Suspense.
Foster was relieved from the gaze of the mor-Foster was relieved from the gaze of the morbidly curious yesterday, as no visitors were admitted to the Tombs, and he passed a quiet day in charge of Deputy Sheriffs Seebacher and Hanbury. He has heard nothing yet from the friends who are pleading his cause with Gov. Dix. The Governor arrived in the city on Saturday and went to his daughter's residence in West Twentvefirst street. Soon after his arrival several influential gentlemen waited upon him in behalf of Foster. He received their petitions, but declined to make any response to their su, pications. In answer to repeated inquiries the Governor replied that he had come to no decision, and that he required further time to examine all the phases of the case before even hinting at what he possibly might do.

Meanwhile preparations are being made for the hanging. To-day the statutory notices to the Judges, Clerk of the Court, and twelve reputable cilizens are to be served, and on Thursday, unless the expected commutation is ordered sooner, the Sheriff will erect the gallows in front of the women's prison, in the corner adjoining the court building.

Rivers of Whitewash Wanted.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The special committee to investigate the charges of bribery against "Subsidy" Pomeroy have not yet agreed upon

against "Subsidy" Pomeroy have not yet agreed upon their report. They meet to morrow morning for that purpose, but it is not certain they will be able to report before to morrow night. The general impression is that it will be a whitewash.

To night it is stated, on what seems to be reliable authority, that the committee will to morrow report that the charges against Pomeroy are not proven. It is also understood that the delay in the presentation of the report is owing to the efforts of Mr. Pomeroy's friends, which are still in progress, to induce the committee to include in their report some expression of opinion adverse to the validity of Mr. Ingall's election, on the ground that it was effected by a merely pretended exposure.

The Tybee's Return.

The Tybee, which took out portable houses and merchandise for the new Samana Bay Company three weeks ago, returned to this port yesterday afternoon. She started from San Domingo city on the 20th ult. Samana Bay on the 21st, and Porto Plats on the 22d. Strong northwest winds were encountered during the enifer passage. She brought as passengers from San Domingo. (19) Capt. S. Siscuels, W. H. Seannan, F. H. Sallet, J. G. G. dams, A. F. Macias, J. D. Word, F. O iva, C. G. Grove and this Muller, Capt. Delanoy anchored his vessel in the stream off Pier 4, North river, for the night, her berth at the dock being occupied by a sloop.

A Panic in the Brooklyn Academy. The Rev. T. Dewitt Talmadge last evening The Rev. T. Dewitt Talmadge last evening preached in the Brooklyn Academy, where he has held forth since the burning of the Tabernacle. Shortly after the reverend gentleman had begun his sermon, a folding chair in the gallery was closed with such force as to cause a loud report. At the same time a glass gloce on one of the upper tier of gas burners bursted, and in an instant the vast congregation was on its feet. Despite the assurance of Mr. Taimadge that there was nothing wrong, there was a general stampede, and it was some time before the congregation could be persuaded to return.

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- The Signal Office pre-WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Signal Office predicts that the low barometer on the South Atlantic coast will move northeasterly beyond Cape Hatteras; northwest winds, cloudy, and clearing weather, with lower temperature will prevail on Monday in the South Atlantic States; freeh, cold northerly winds in the Guif States; north and west winds with cloudy and clearing weather in the Midnie States; light winds and cloudy weather in New England; strong northwest winds with cold weather will prevail from the Lake region to the Mississippi Valley.

Dead on the Front Platform.

An unknown man fall dead on the front platform.

An unknown man fell dead on the front plat-form of a Hamilton avenue car, No. 7, at Furman and form of a Hamilton avenue car, No. 7, at Furman and Atlantic streets, at 6 o'clock last evening. He wore a black cloth coat, dark ribbed pants, knit jacket, brown vest, red and white tippet, white and black check shirt, white drawers, clastic gaiters, and black check shirt, white drawers, clastic gaiters, and black knit skull cap with fur trimmings. He had dark hair and whiskers, and was slightly bald, and is five feet five inches in height. In his pockets were a number of Brooklyn newspapers. Officer Terwilliger took his body to the police station and thence to the Morgue.

THE CHICKASAWS' WRONGS. A NATION UNDER THE IRON HEELS OF THE LAND-GRABBERS.

The Objects of the Territorial Scheme Fully Understood by the Indians-Progress of the Chickasaws in Civilization.

To the Editor of The Sun. SIR: In a late number of a St. Louis journal I notice a speech of the Hon. Erastus Wells on the territorial project. He seems to be very anxious that we should not be defrauded out of a dollar. Do not you think that the plan of Mr. Wells has a flavor of a great swindle? All of our lands that are fit for cultivation are worth over \$5 per acre. I think agricultural lands would all average \$10 and over per acre, as some of it is very fine river bottom. And another thing is, that our Chickasaw people are fully competent to attend to their own business.

Our Legislature has adopted our negroes, giving them forty acres of land a head under ted States Government pressure. Why did not the United States compel all slaveholders to do the child states compet all sixenologies to up the same? The Government acknowledges that we could not have done otherwise than we did in the rebellion, as it broke its treaty by not protecting us, as bound, but allowed us to be overrun and intimidated by the Secessionists. I would here call your attention to the fact that the Choctawa and Chickasawa

NEVER WENT VOLUNTARILY TO WAR NEVER WENT VOLUNTARILY TO WAR
with the United States. Our Legislature has
also passed a bill requiring our Government to
request the United States Government to let us
individualize our country. We want to sell our
own surplus lands to whom we please, and to
the highest bidder, having the privilege of selecting our neighbors. If Government thinks it
is not so, let Mr. Wells or some other member
have an act passed to get the decision of the
Chickasaw people.

is not so, let Mr. Wells or some other member have an act passed to get the decision of the Chickasaw people.

We need no further legislation for educational purposes. We have better school laws than any state in the Union. All our children are at school. I have three who are at one of the best schools in Texas. The Nation gives me the privilege of sending to a neighborhood school, of which there is one in every neighborhood where ten scholars can be found, and besides that, all scholars who live over 2½ miles from a school are boarded and the Nation pays 48 per month, with \$3 tuition per month, in all \$11 for each, or, I can send to a high school, of which we have three, our population all told, large and small, being about 5,000 souls. We have also a large academy for orphans, where children receive tuition, board, and washing, all free. These schools are nearly all taught by people from the States—not because there is no one here who can teach as well—and cost a great deal of money.

OUR PEOPLE ARE IMPROVING MONEY.

OUR PEOPLE ARE IMPROVING

wery much. There has been an immense number of fruit trees sold in this country in the last year or two. We were very poor when the war ceased; all our stock was taken from us. I had between 400 and 500 head of cattle in 1863; in the summer of 1863, when the war stopped, I had about 10 head. I had not sold a single one. All our people were in pretty much the same condition. We have had nothing to farm with or to make money out of. Only our office holders can get any money. Assist us to individualize and we then by treaty draw one-half our money from the Government, and divide it out per capita, and then we can and we will improve, for a great deal of it will be spent for agricultural implements.

I have known people here, after the war, who would grub and work all day without anything to eat. One man I know who was in that condition, and who made a good place almost without anything to do it with, sold it within the last year for a considerable price. He then made another place, of between 12 and 15 acres, last year, planted it in corn and raised a good crop, built a good double cabin and outhouses, and put up the hay off of 10 acres of ground almost alone. He iso set out 100 apple trees, says he will plant more, and has authorized me to get him a good agricultural paper. This man is one of our full-blood Chickasaws and talks no English, though he understands and reads both that and Choctaw. We have a great many such Indians, whose word for anything is as good as the bond of any man.

LET CONGRESS GIVE US JUSTICE.

If they do anything let them help us to individualize our country, so that we can pick our neighbors, and not have all the bad men of the States upon us. How could we protect ourselves from them? Our peaceable citizens would be compelled to leave if so crowded upon as they were in Mississippi and Georgia. The Chickassaws, I assure you, are not opposed to good white men settling in this country, pr. vided they buy and pay us for cur lands; and we consider ourselves as competent to attend to the selling of our property as any white people. The land is ours; we have paid for it, and have the right to sell or keep it, as we please.

We are well aware that the M., K. and T. Railroad Company are trying to get a large land grant in our country, but the time is passed for any railroad company to get land grants; and certainly the Government of the United States has no right to grant land that they have already given us a fee simple title to. It is all bosh to class the Choctaws and Chickassaws with the Class the Choctaws and Chickasaws with the Comanches and such Indians, and it is only done as an excuse to steal our lands.

I think if you should visit us you would find that there is

LESS CRIME AND LAW BREAKING here than there is in any community of the same amount of people in America; that we spend more for governmental and educational purposes than twice our number in any State of the Union, and that our people will compare favorably with any county in Missouri.

We are not represented in Congress, as we ought to be, but I suppose that is so that the Government can do as they please with us. Not having any one to protect us, the civilized Indians are compelled to keep delegations at Washington at great expense to try to protect our people from robbing territorial bills. If the Government decides to take our country, only leaving us 160 acres each, which amount anybody can homestead wherever there is Government land for \$15, I think our people ought to refuse to take an acre.

There is a report in circulation, for which I do not youch, that LESS CRIME AND LAW BREAKING

GEN. GRANT HAS STOCK

not youch, that

GEN. GRANT HAS STOCK

in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad
Company. Whether he has or not, that company having run their road through our country
without any cost for land, ties, rock, &c., now
want to take pretty much all our land that is
worth anything for farming purposes that is left,
having St. Louis to back them. We ho e to
have a road running to some other city besides
St. Louis before a great while.

Mr. Wells talks of our country being in the way
of travel, commerce, &c., but he forgets the
cattle law, by which cattle are allowed to pass
through our country with perfect safety free of
tax, and all Northern Texans who are acquainted
with this country say with more safety than in
their own country.

You hit the nail on the head exactly in proposing to repeal all grants in the Indian country
on the extinguishment of the Indian title. How
can it be extinguishment of the Indian title. How
can it be extinguishment of the Indian title. How
can it be extinguishment of the Indian title. How
can it be extinguishment of the Indian title. How
can it be extinguished? We don't want it sold
by the United States Government. We want to
divide four land, and sell what each person may
choose to sell. We want to be represented in
Congress, and have a voice in the election of
President. It is the rankest injustice and cruelty to class our peonle with the wild Indians of
whom they are very much afraid.

I hope you will continue your thunder against
the rascally Congressmen and others who are
trying to rob us of our nomes. Suppose the
Government would try to do the same thing in
New York State, what would be the consequence? But though I have not done the subject justice, I will leave it with you. I know
that you are always ready to defend the weak
and helpless without fear or favor, so for God's
sake do what you can to set us right before the
honest people of the North who are our only
hope.

A Subscriter.

FORT WASHITA, CHICKASAW NATION, Feb. 5,
1873.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Senator Norwood of Georgia has submitted his views, dissenting from the majority of the committee appointed to investigate certain charges made against Senstor Clayton. His conclusions are, first, that while the evidence satisfies him that a combination did exist between Mesers Clayton and Edwards by which, for the support of Democrats Mr. Clayton, agreed to issue the certificate to Ed

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- The unusual spectacle of a Sunday session of the Senate attracted a great crowd of people to the capitol to night, and the gal-leries were filled soon after the hour of meeting, at 7 o'clock. Among the audience were a very large numo'clock. Among the audience were a very large num-ber of ladies and gentlemen from other parts of the country, who have come to witness or take part in the inauguration ceremonies and festivities. Edmund Yates, the novelist, and J. M. Bellew, the English read-er, were present in the gallery, and Frederick Douglass on the door. The soston Lancers, in their bright scar-let uniforms, were conspicuous in the gallery for an hour or more. When the Senate preceded to the con-sideration of unobjected cases on the calcular a large part of the sudience dispersed to wander about the cap-itol, but the galleries remained quite well filled till assarty sudingight.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION. = The Army in Catalonia Disorganized, and the Garrison of Barcelona Showing Signs of Insubordination-Joyful Reception of Altonso lu San Quirce.

MADRID, March 1 .- The Gaceta publishes official despatches announcing a defeat of the Carlists at Veramanso, with a loss of six killed and many wounded; also, the defeat and total rout of Ferrer's band, which lost thirty killed, including its leader. The troops are in close pursuit of the insurgents under the Curé of Santa Cruz. The latter is reported to have shot a woman. Madrazo's band, in Arragon, has been defeated. Madrazo was badly wounded. The Carlist bands in Old Castlie have all been dispersed.

dispersed.

Gen. Contreras, commanding the national forces in Catalonia, has sent a telegram to the Minister of War demanding reinforcements. The General, on assuming his command, made a speech, in which he promised that the army of Catalonia would be disbanded as soon as the Carlist insurrection was suppressed.

THE INSURRECTION INCREASING. THE INSURRECTION INCREASING.

BAYONNE, March 2.—The Carlists in Catalonia, Alicante, and Murcia are increasing in numbers and becoming more daring in action.

The Infante Alfonso and wife, with a large staff and a bodyguard of two hundred young men, spent the whole day on Monday last at San Quirce. The Prince and Princess held receptions, during which the bells rang and the bands played. The peasants flocked into the town from the neighborhood to pay their respects to the Infante.

The National army in Catalonia is represented to be sadiy discouraged and the garrison at Barcelona is reported to have shown signs of insubordination.

subordination.

The towns of Rich, Rods, and Centellas, having refused to pay taxes imposed by the Carlist, have been proclaimed by the latter in a state of blockade.

The Carlists have destroyed by fire the railway stations at Areta, Liodio, Lezama, and Amurrio.

MORE TROOPS WANTED.

MORE TROOPS WANTED.

MADRID, March 2.—In the Assembly yesterday the Government presented a bill to provide means for crushing the Carlist insurrection. It authorizes the immediate organization of fifty new battalions, of 900 men each, and grants a supply of 100,000,000 pesetas.

Señot Sicilia advocated economical reforms in the Administration, and among other measures urged the abolition of the Council of State, and the Ministers of Justice, Public Works, and the Marine.

The majority of the Assembly is determined to carry through the bill for the abolition of slavery before the prorogation. The Conservatives are pressing their amendments, but it is believed that they will withdraw them when they see defeat is certain.

Gen. Cordoba, late Minister of War, and Señor Rivero, President of the last Congress, are ill.

THE WAY IN WHICH IT WAS DONE.

How the People Have to Pay for the Votes that Saved the Mobilier Scoundrels-A Carpet-Bag Congressman Voted \$15,000. WASHINGTON, March 2 .- Some of the results of the bargaining and trading for votes to save the Credit Mobilier innocents last Thursday showed themselves last night. A resolution day showed themselves last night. A resolution passed almost unanimously directing the accounting officers of the House to pay G. M. B. Young of Georgia for the whole term of the Forty-first Congress, though he was not sworn in until a few weeks prior to the expiration of that Congress. After this had been done, Gen. Butler offered a resolution directing that the entire Georgia delegation, who were admitted at the same time, should be likewise paid. Randall objected and said one of these men who would be paid \$5.000 had been a contestant for a seat in the Senate and had been paid \$5.000 for the contest; that he was not a claimant for a seat in the House until his claim to the Senatorship was rejected, which was only a few days before he set up his pretensions to the Lower House. If this resolution was adopted he would be paid \$10.000 for nothing.

The name of this fortunate fellow is Whiteley, and when Randall made his objections Whiteley, and when Randall made his objections Whiteley to questions propounded by Randall, that he had no idea of claiming a seat in the House until the Senste had decided against him, and, further, he was obliged to admit that he had no idea of claiming a seat in the House until the Senste had decided against him, and, further, he was obliged to admit that he had no the least shadow of right to a seat in the Senate. Notwithstanding this the resolution was put through by Kepublican votes, and one of the carpet-bag Congressmen will be paid \$15,000 for serving his country in Congress two years and one onth. passed almost unanimously directing the ac-

arose and said: The committee appointed by order of the Sente to consider a communication from the

arose and said:

The committee appointed by order of the Senate to consider a communication from the House of Representatives having performed that duty and submitted their report, feel that their duty in the matter has been discharged; and although they do not hold themselves in the light of prosecutors, still they deem it proper to call the attention of the Senators to the fact that that report lies upon their table, and having done that they swait such action of the Senate as in its judgment is desirable. I make this announcement distinctly in order to relieve myself from any possible duty that may be devolved upon me as the organ of the committee.

Mr. Trumbull (Lib., Ili.)—What does the Senator propose?

Mr. Morrill did not reply, and Mr. Hamlin (Rep., Me.) remarked that this was a matter of deep importance to the Senator implicated, and suggested that if the Senate intended to consider the resolution at all it meet at 2 P. M. today (Sunday) for the purpose of considering it.

Mr. Morrill said he did not wish to object to any arrangement the Senate might choose to make, but he feared that other duties would prevent his attendance at that hour.

Mr. Tipton (Lib., Neb.) said it was evident that the Senators had not had an opportunity to examine the testimony in the case since the report was made, and that he would be very unwilling to enter upon the consideration of the maiter until he knew that the Senator implicated was ready with his defence.

Mr. Trumbull said he had not had time to examine the evidence, and that he would be very unwilling to evidence, and that he would be very unwilling to evidence, and that he would be very unwilling to vote upon such a question without having made a critical examination of the testimony.

Mr. Sherman made the same statement.

Mr. Sherman made the same statement.

The Pacific Railroad Investigation to be Continued.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Mr. Wilson, from the select committee to investigate the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, reported a bill last night authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a commission of three men, well-learned in the law, to continue the investigation during the rosss, with power to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses on oain, employ releak and a stenographer, and report the result of their labors, with such recommendation as they may think proper, to the Forty-third Congress. This bill will certainly pass both louises and become a law. It is understrood that Juliac shell-barger, who was not reclicated to Congress, will be appointed one of the commissioners.

Probable Murder of an Undertaker. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning John F. Munn, an undertaker, returned to Long Island City from this city, and started for his home through Greenpoint avenue, when he was accested by a man who asked the time. Mr. Munn stopped, and was struck from behind time. Mr. Munn stopped, and was struck from behind with some had instrument, which knocked him senseless. Then he was robbid of \$21. Police Sergeant Fielding says he passed the spot a few mitutes before the bloss were struck, and heard one man say to another, "You put that jou up on me, and now I intend to get even with you. The sergeant, thinking, as he says, that it was all talk. The sergeant, thinking, as he says, that it was all talk. The sergeant, thinking, as he says, that it was all talk actifie. Turning, he saw a man running away, and gave chase, but did not capture him.

Mr. Munn, who is about 25 years of age, it is thought cannot recover. There is a gasa four inches in length cover his left car and seven severe bruises on his head. His left arm and shoulder are nearly broken. Three of his teeth were knocked out.

Dou't Knock a Man's Hat Over His Kyes.
Early yesterday morning Andrew S. Leibe,

Early yesterday morning Andrew S. Leibe, printer, entered Messchute's dining saloon at 3 Fulton street, and called for a drink. As he was intoxicated,

New Discoveries in the Post Office Depart-ment-Thousands on Thousands Stolen-The Vice-President's Sworn Testimon versus the Incontestable Facts.

HOW SMILER COLFAX DID IT

HIGH-HANDED ROBBERYTHROUGS

THE NESBITT JOBS.

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- Never was the old adage of the Greeks, "Whom the gods plicable than it is in the case of Schuyler Col-fax. Having started out in his now famous South Bend speech upon a course of deception and falsehood, he has been driven by an inexorable fate through a labyrinthian maze of prevarication, lying, and perjury from one line of defence to another until he is finally cornered in a transaction far worse than his connection with Ames and the Credit Mobilier. I have heretofore given the modus operandi by which

he controlled the envelope contracts for Nesbitt. Zevely, the Assistant Postmaste-rGeneral, who had charge of the stamp and envelope con-tracts, was Colfax's old friend and crony. Colfax had used his influence to retain him in office during Lincoln's administration, and subsequently under Johnson, although he was well known to be a Democrat and in sympathy with the South. While Colfax was Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, he MADE THE ACQUAINTANCE OF GEO. P. NESBITT. who was a large stationer in New York, and an applicant for various Government contracts in his line. Through his friend Zevely, Colfax was enabled to secure the stamped envelope contract for Nesbitt, although the records of the contract office show that he was the highest instead of the lowest bidder. Through the same influence he was enabled from time to time to get the contract renewed without the danger of competition. Postmaster-General Randall retained

Zevely, and Zevely CONTROLLED THE CONTRACTS FOR NESBITT. Everything went smoothly, and probably would have continued to do so had not a change occurred in the Administration. When Cres-well came in he wanted to know how things were going on, especially in the money making line. He didn't intend that contracts should be made unless he knew something about them. made unless he knew something about them. He had his friends to look after and care for. The first thing he discovered was that the Nesbitt contract had been extended from time to time without advertisement or competition, as he thought the law required. He therefore consulted with the Attorney-General, who gave an opinion, in which he declared that this practice was contrary to law. This was

A DEATH-BLOW TO SCHUYLER

and his friend Nesbitt, but they made a desperate struggle to save the goose that had been laying them so many golden eggs.

Zevely was now out of office, and was practising as a Post Office claim agent, and Colfax procured him to write an argument in favor of continuing the contract to Nesbitt without advertisement. This argument Colfax carried to the Postmaster-General, and endorsed it in a letter highly eulogistic of his friend Nesbitt. That argument, with the accompanying letter was placed on file in the contract office, and there they remained until the present time, the damning proof of Colfax's Iving, perjury, and corrupt malfeasance in office. I speak positively about the argument and letter, because I am authorized by a member of Congress to say that Postmaster-General Creswell told him that the documents were on file, and that he bad read them within a short time. It is, therefore, A DEATH-BLOW TO SCHUYLER

them within a short time. It is, therefore,

CERTAIN THAT COLFAX LIED

when, in his last examination before Judge Poland's committee, he swore, in answer to a question from Mr. Ames:

I have no recollection of Neshitt obtaining the envelope contract while I was Chairman of the Committee
on Post Offices and Post Roads. I had no connection
with it; it was a contract given to the lowest bidder,
the never spoke to me in 1880, or in any year preceding
1880, or up to the day of his death, in reference to a Post
Giffice contract. He never asked me to do anything
directly of indirectly, in regard to it at any time.

It is also very certain that the \$4,000 which It is also very certain that the \$4,000 which. Colfax admits he received from Nesbitt in 1868

carpet-bag Congressmen will be paid \$15,000 for serving his country in Congress two years and one month.

THE CASE OF PATTERSON.

Mr. Morril Reminding the Senate that he had Submitted his Report.

Washington, March 2.—In the Senate, at 4 o'clock this morning, Mr. Morril (Rep., Me.) arose and said:

Colfax admits he received from Neshitt in low was not the only money he received from him teach was not the only money he received from him that he received from Neshitt in low was not the only money he received from Neshitt in low was not the only money he received from Neshitt in low was not the only money he received from Neshitt in low was not the only money he received from Neshitt in low was not the only money he received from Neshitt in low was not the only money he received from him that he received from Neshitt in low was not the only money he received from him that he received from Neshitt in low was not the only money he received from him that he received from Neshitt in low was not the only money he received from Neshitt in low was not the only money he received from Neshitt in low was not the only money he received from Neshitt in low was not the only money he received from Neshitt in low was not the only money he received from Neshitt in low was not the only money he received from Neshitt in low was not the only money he received from Neshitt in low was not the only money he received from Neshitt in low was not the only money he received from him that he received from the was not the only money he received from the was not the only money he received from that can be established by Colfax's bank account that he received from the was not the only money he received from the was not the only money he received from him that he can be established by Colfax's bank account that he was not the only money he received from that same source in all was not the only money he received from that same source in all was not the only money he received from that same source in all was not the only money he received from th

when be explained to the committee the sources from which the money was drawn which he deposited in the First National Bank of this city during 1866, 1867, and 1868. He expressly stated in his testimony that difficult as it might seem after the labse of so many years to go over that account and give a history of each and every deposit, yet he could do it, and then he proceeded to do so: \$12,000, the receipts from his lectures; \$5,000, seven-thirty bonds sold; \$6,100, proceeds of one share of New York Tribine stock; \$455, repayment of loan by Mr. Matthews; sixty-two shares of Adams Express at \$72.25; \$4,920, proceeds of second mortgage bonds of Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, making about \$31,000 in all. Nowhere is there an account of the \$4,000 received from Mr. Nesblit. But why further trouble ourselves about this collapsed Christian statesman. To-morrow he retires into an obscurity from which even his charlatanism and his wickedness cannot rescue him.

The Postmaster-General Letting Colfax Down From the Associated Press Report.

From the Associates Press Report.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Postmaster-General denies the telegraphed report that the files of his department show that Colfax was the attorney or lobbyist of Nesbitt. He says that finding the Nesbitt contract for stamped envelopes had been extended by his predeceasor without advertising for competition, he referred the question of its legality to the Attorney-General, who decided it to be without sanction of law, and that the department should terminate the same on reasonable notice, and issue proposals for a new contract, which was done. In the mean time a question arose as to the temporary supply until the new supply of the new contract should commence, and it was this temporary supply that Nr. Colfax unred that the heirs of Nesbitt, who died in 1869, having the necessary buildings, machinery, and materials, and not having forfeited the contract by any maleasance, should have an opportunity to work up until the new contract was let, or that they be allowed to present an argument as to the validity of their contract as extended. These views as to the temporary supply see had so just and reasonable that they were adopted by the Department, and the heirs of Nesbitt were employed to furnish the temporary supply, though at a reduced cost of fliteen per cent. upon old prices. The extension had been pronounced illeval by the Attorney-General, and no argument upon that point would have availed against his decision, no matter from whom it came. The Postmaster-General further says that he never supposed for a moment that Mr. Colfax designed or attempted to influence him in his official action in any improper manner whatever, and that similar suggestions as to the interests of constituents are frequently made by membere of Congress without comment or intimation of their impropriety.

Phelps, Dodge & Co.'s Settlement.

The amount of the check which District Attorney Bliss turned over to Collector Arthur for Phelps.

Dodge & Co.'s frauds was \$282,872.14. Mr. Bliss kept the check of the house for \$271,000, and after deducting what was due the District Attorney's office and the Clerk of the Court, gave his own check for the balance payable to the order of C. A. Arthur, Collector. This check was carred down to the Collector's office by Special Detective Jayne.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The six-story building, 66, 68, and 70 Water street, eccupied by D. Purdy & Sons as a window shade manufactory, was totally consumed by fire last evening between 10 and 11 o'closet. Loss in the building, \$1,000; on stock and machinery, \$10,000.

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

Bridget Campbell of 102 Washington effect was severely cut on the head and had her lip nearly bitten of by John Langton last evening. Langdon we locked up in the Church effect police station. Yesterday morning Henry Gawler, a salesman, aged 26, unmarried, of Eugland, shot himself in the left breast with a revo-r, at 38 East Twelfith street. He was attended by Dr. Parker, who pronounced the wound fatal. Cawler said that he had some trouble and wished to die.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The venerable Dr. Howe of Passalc had his pockets plased twice has ween in the Third avenue.

The "Silver Gang" is the title of a new serial in the Freside Companion, from the pure of Mr. Kenward Philp.

The fair of the Fifty-seventh street Congregation Stunday School Association in Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street, near Third avenue, was opened on Saturday evening. The fair will continue until Tuesday, March it. A grand masquerado usil for the benefit of the association is announced for March is in the same blace.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON NOTES.